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LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration, an unofficial translation of the statement by the Head of the Government Delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission (CCF) during its meeting held at Maputo on 4 July 1994, regarding the ongoing peace process in Mozambique.

I would appreciate if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pedro Comissario AFONSO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Annex

Position of the Government of Mozambique regarding the
cantonment of troops

"On 4 July 1994, we concluded the cantonment process, with the arrival of the remaining FAM-FPLM troops in the 29 designated assembly areas. There are, however, still 1,325 soldiers and 19 tons of materiel whose transportation has been requested to, but not yet granted by ONUMOZ.

It should be noted that about 3,814 soldiers will remain in their respective barracks, in order to protect military installations and infrastructure. Under the existing agreements within the Cease-Fire Commission (CCF), these soldiers are considered as part of the number already cantoned in the assembly areas and whose registration is underway.

As we announce the practical conclusion of the cantonment of Government troops, we deem it appropriate to formally bring to the attention of the CCF some legitimate Government concerns regarding this process.

Until now, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has exerted considerable, unilateral pressure on the Government for the cantonment of its troops -- both through the media and the Security Council -- but it has failed to do the same thing with regard to Renamo.

On the contrary, ONUMOZ stated that Renamo had concluded its cantonment operations, in contradiction with information contained in its daily reports, which clearly indicates that Renamo has a considerable number of troops still to be sent to the assembly areas.

The Government deems it necessary that ONUMOZ act with objectivity, avoiding any kind of partiality that might discredit and jeopardize the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, and ultimately the whole peace process.

The cease-fire violations by Renamo, which have been duly reported by the Government, are a source of great concern. The CCF not only failed to make a final ruling about these violations, but it has also downplayed the seriousness of the incidents by neglecting to make any effort to investigate them. Following such incidents have been duly reported by the Government:

- The presence of a Renamo battalion in Pandambire;
- Training of soldiers in Gorongosa;
- Movement of a Renamo battalion from Maringue to Buzua, south of Marromeu.

We must express our concern over the fact that an investigation is yet to be initiated -- and is long overdue -- into the matter of the reassembly of Renamo demobilized soldiers in Ngungwe, inspite of a decision already taken in that regard.

About 500 armed Renamo soldiers have been blocking the road linking Mutarara to Cambulatsitsi, demanding food supplies from ONUMOZ. If, as ONUMOZ has indicated, Renamo has already cantoned all of its forces in the assembly areas, where do these 500 soldiers come from? How come ONUMOZ is dealing with them without first demanding their cantonment? Isn't this a case of logistical support by ONUMOZ to underground Renamo forces?

In November 1992, Renamo had announced that the number of its troops to be sent to the 20 assembly areas reserved for them, was 21,000 men. When we initiated the cantonment process, in November 1993, the ONUMOZ daily reports on the movement of troops stated that the number of Renamo soldiers that were to be sent to these areas was 19,140. According to recent daily reports, however, the total number of soldiers to be taken to the assembly areas is now 18,241.

We wonder in which sessions of the CCF were such changes in the total number of Renamo soldiers communicated. Which is in fact, the total number of Renamo soldiers? How many of them will remain in the centres for non-assembled troops?

We have not been informed of any of that, and apparently, ONUMOZ is not concerned about this. ONUMOZ is acting as if its mission was to control and demand everything from the Government, and not to monitor the implementation of the General Peace Agreement by the parties.

We would like to repeat that making unilateral demands and putting substantial pressure on the Government, while ignoring Renamo's non-compliance, can seriously jeopardize the peace process.

The Government demands that an end be put to this kind of tolerant behavior, and hopes that ONUMOZ will exert equal pressure on Renamo for the cantonment and demobilization of its soldiers.

The Government Delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission has clear and precise instructions to seek a quick investigation and clarification of the matters that have already been notified to this body, as well as of the new facts presented in this statement. To accomplish this, we are willing to make all the necessary efforts within the framework of the CCF.

Maputo, 4 July 1994".
